

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 and 14-19 are Allowable

The Office has rejected claims 1-6 and 14-19 on page 3 of the Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over United States Patent No. 6,615,276 (Mastrianni et al.) in view of United States Patent No. 6,799,286 (Evans et al.). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

The combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. does not disclose a connection manager wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is available for manipulation by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user, as recited in claim 1. Support for this claim amendment may be found in at least paragraphs [1031], [1043] and [1044] and in Figs. 7-9 of Applicants' application.

Mastrianni et al. discloses a method for administering and performing connectivity and information management tasks for a mobile user. *Mastrianni et al.*, column 1, lines 30-32. The method includes a unit for selectively adding, deleting, and editing location objects and a unit for initiating a request for a connection. *Mastrianni et al.*, column 2, lines 64-67. If a user wants to create a new location, the user is presented with a series of user input interfaces. *Mastrianni et al.*, column 6, lines 24-27. The successive user input interfaces are reached upon clicking an "OK" button in the current user input interface screen. *Mastrianni et al.*, Figs. 6-18.

Evans et al. discloses an arrangement for selectively providing error information in a non-modal manner within a graphical user interface (GUI). *Evans et al.*, column 1, lines 11-15. A login process involves having the GUI display a password prompt. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 15-17. The user then inputs their password into an input field and confirms input by hitting ENTER on the keyboard or by clicking the "go" button on the screen. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 22-25. If the password is correct the user is logged on, but if the password is incorrect an error indicator is displayed. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 32-35. Corresponding error information is displayed via an error balloon in a non-modal manner so as to not disturb the user's view of the input field. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 36-45.

In contrast to claim 1, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. does not disclose a connection manager wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is manipulated by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user. Mastrianni et al. does not disclose an advice window but merely discloses a series of user input interfaces that are successively reached upon clicking an "OK" button in the current user input interface. Evans et al. discloses the display of an error balloon after a user hits ENTER or clicks "go" to confirm their typed in password. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 21-25 and 32-35. This arrangement is inefficient in that the system must attempt a log in, fail, and then inform the user of the failure via the error balloon – thus creating a drain on system resources. Nowhere does Evans et al. disclose a connection manager wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is available for manipulation by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user. Evans et al. in fact does the exact opposite in initially displaying an error balloon only after the input field has been confirmed by the user hitting ENTER or clicking "go." Therefore, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. fails to disclose or teach the aforementioned elements of claim 1. Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness does not exist based on the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. since all of the elements of claim 1 are not found in the combination of references. Applicants respectfully request the rejection to claim 1 be withdrawn and submit that claim 1 is allowable.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Thus, claims 2-6 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 1.

Further, claim 4 is allowable for the additional reason that the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. fails to disclose or teach a connection manager wherein the advice window is displayed if a caps lock feature is active, as set forth in claim 4. The Office Action admits that Mastrianni et al. does not disclose this feature and points to Evans et al. to correct this deficiency. *Office Action*, page 6, lines 4-7. Evans et al. merely discloses the display of an error balloon if an incorrect password is first typed into a password field and then an ENTER button or "go" button is actuated. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 21-25 and 32-35. This is not the same as

displaying an advice window if a caps lock feature is active. For example, if the password in question in *Evans et al.* contained all capital letters, the error window would not arise if the "Caps Lock" feature were activated but only if the specific password in question was in fact erroneous. *Evans et al.* does not disclose displaying an error message absent an error. Hence, for this additional reason claim 4 is allowable.

The combination of *Mastrianni et al.* and *Evans et al.* does not disclose a method of connection management, wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is available for manipulation by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user, as recited in claim 14. Support for this claim amendment may be found in at least paragraphs [1031], [1043] and [1044] and in Figs. 7-9 of Applicants' application.

Mastrianni et al. discloses a method for administering and performing connectivity and information management tasks for a mobile user. *Mastrianni et al.*, column 1, lines 30-32. The method includes a unit for selectively adding, deleting, and editing location objects and a unit for initiating a request for a connection. *Mastrianni et al.*, column 2, lines 64-67. If a user wants to create a new location, the user is presented with a series of user input interfaces. *Mastrianni et al.*, column 6, lines 24-27. The successive user input interfaces are reached upon clicking an "OK" button in the current user input interface screen. *Mastrianni et al.*, Figs. 6-18.

Evans et al. discloses an arrangement for selectively providing error information in a non-modal manner within a graphical user interface (GUI). *Evans et al.*, column 1, lines 11-15. A login process involves having the GUI display the user with a password prompt. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 15-17. The user then inputs their password into an input field and confirms the input by hitting ENTER on the keyboard or by clicking the "go" button on the screen. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 22-25. If the password is correct the user is logged on, but if the password is incorrect an error indicator is displayed. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 32-35. Corresponding error information is displayed via an error balloon in a non-modal manner so as to not disturb the user's view of the input field. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 36-45.

In contrast to claim 14, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. does not disclose a method of connection management wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is manipulated by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user. Mastrianni et al. does not disclose an advice window but merely discloses a series of user input interfaces that are successively reached upon clicking an "OK" button in the current user input interface. Evans et al. discloses the display of an error balloon after a user hits ENTER or clicks "go" to thus confirm their typed in password. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 21-25 and 32-35. This arrangement is inefficient in that the system must attempt a log in, fail, and then inform the user of the failure via the error balloon -- thus creating a drain on system resources. Nowhere does Evans et al. disclose a method of connection management wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is available for manipulation by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user. Evans et al. in fact does the opposite in initially displaying an error balloon only after the input field has been confirmed by hitting ENTER or clicking "go." Therefore, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. fails to disclose or teach the aforementioned elements of claim 14. Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness does not exist based on the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. as all of the elements of claim 14 are not found in the combination of references. Applicants respectfully request the rejection to claim 14 be withdrawn and submit that claim 14 is allowable.

Claims 15-19 depend from claim 14, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Thus, claims 15-19 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 14.

Further, claim 17 is allowable for the additional reason that the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. fails to disclose or teach a method of connection management wherein the advice window is displayed if a caps lock feature is active, as set forth in claim 17. The Office Action admits that Mastrianni et al. does not disclose this feature and points to Evans et al. to correct this deficiency. *Office Action*, page 6, lines 4-7. Evans et al. merely discloses the display of an error balloon if an incorrect password is first typed into a password field and then an ENTER button or "go" button is actuated. *Evans et al.*, column 4, lines 21-25 and 32-35. This is not the same as displaying an advice window if a caps lock feature is active. For

example, if the password in question in *Evans et al.* contained all capital letters, the error window would not arise if the "Caps Lock" feature were activated but only if the specific password in question was erroneous. *Evans et al.* does not disclose displaying an error message absent an error. Hence, for this additional reason claim 17 is allowable.

Claims 9-13 and 22-32 are Allowable

The Office has rejected claims 9-13 and 22-32 on page 12 of the Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over *Mastrianni* in view of United States Patent Publication 20050055371 (*Sunder et al.*). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Sunder et al. does not disclose or suggest the elements of claim 1 not disclosed or suggested by *Mastrianni et al.* For example, *Sunder et al.* does not disclose or suggest a connection manager wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is available for manipulation by the user but before the manipulated form component is selected by the user, as recited in claim 1, from which claims 9-13 depend. Therefore, claims 9-13 are allowable.

Further, none of the cited references, including *Mastrianni et al.* and *Sunder et al.*, disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 12. For example, *Sunder et al.* does not disclose or suggest a connection manager wherein phone numbers in the list of phone numbers are edited. *Sunder et al.* discloses a phonebook generation tool that determines changes to the POP database and generates a full phonebook and delta file for each customized phonebook. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0156]. The delta files may contain cumulative changes to the phonebook since the version was last published. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0156]. Nowhere does *Sunder et al.* disclose editing of phone numbers in the list of phone number, but only discloses updating the list. As such, claim 12 is allowable for this additional reason.

Sunder et al. does not disclose or suggest the elements of claim 14 not disclosed or suggested by *Mastrianni et al.* For example, *Sunder et al.* does not disclose or suggest a method of connection management wherein the advice window is configured for initial display when the form component is available for manipulation by the user but before the manipulated form

component is selected by the user, as recited in claim 14, from which claims 22-24 depend. Therefore, claims 22-24 are allowable.

The combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. does not disclose a connection manager wherein the query is configured to ask permission from a user to allow the error handling component to perform one or more actions when applying the diagnostic logic to address the error associated with the dialer, as recited in claim 25. Support for this claim amendment may be found in at least paragraphs [1054], [1056], [1060], [1064], [1067], [1069], and [1075] of Applicants' application.

The Office Action admits that Mastrianni et al. fails to disclose an error handling user interface and points to Sunder et al. to correct this deficiency. *Office Action*, page 20, lines 3-11. Sunder et al. discloses a system to manage connection of a connection application to one of a plurality of network connection points. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0001]. An SQM agent is capable of collecting network connection performance data of connection attempts of the connection application. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0098]. Some of this performance data includes error codes that reflect connection errors. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0098]. Error codes are returned to the user upon a connection attempt. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0099]. One example of an error code that can be returned to a user is in the instance when access is denied due to an invalid user name or password. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0100].

In contrast to claim 25, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. does not disclose a connection manager wherein the query is configured to ask permission from a user to allow the error handling component to perform one or more actions when applying the diagnostic logic to address the error associated with the dialer. Sunder et al. only discloses reporting an error code or message to the user upon experiencing a connection error. The error is simply reported to the user, and the user is not asked for permission of any kind for a subsequent action. Reporting of an error code does not teach or suggest asking for permission. Therefore, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. fails to disclose or teach the aforementioned elements of claim 25. Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness does not exist based on the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. since all of the elements

of claim 25 are not found in the combination of references. Applicants respectfully request the rejection to claim 25 be withdrawn and submit that claim 25 is allowable.

Claims 26-29 depend from claim 25, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Thus, claims 26-29 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 25.

Further, none of the cited references, including Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al., disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 28. For example, Sunder et al. does not disclose or suggest a connection manager wherein the error handling component changes a parameter value in response to a user action associated with the error handling user interface. In Sunder et al., error codes are returned to the user upon a connection attempt. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0099]. Sunder et al. does not disclose the correction or change of a parameter value in response to a user action, but simply discloses the reporting of errors. As such, claim 28 is allowable for this additional reason.

The combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. does not disclose a method wherein the user query is configured to ask permission from a user to allow the error handling component to perform one or more actions to address the error associated with the dialer, as recited in claim 30. Support for this claim amendment may be found in at least paragraphs [1054], [1056], [1060], [1064], [1067], [1069], and [1075] of Applicants' application.

The Office Action admits that Mastrianni et al. fails to disclose an error handling user interface and points to Sunder et al. to correct this deficiency. Office Action, page 20, lines 3-11. Sunder et al. discloses a system to manage connection of a connection application to one of a plurality of network connection points. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0001]. An SQM agent is capable of collecting network connection performance data of connection attempts of the connection application. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0098]. Some of this performance data includes error codes that reflect connection errors. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0098]. Error codes are returned to the user upon a connection attempt. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0099]. One example of an error code that can be returned to a user is in the instance when access is denied due to an invalid user name or password. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0100].

In contrast to claim 30, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. does not disclose a method wherein the user query is configured to ask permission from a user to allow the error handling component to perform one or more actions to address the error associated with the dialer. Sunder et al. only discloses reporting an error code or message to the user upon experiencing a connection error. The error is simply reported to the user, and the user is not asked for permission. Reporting of an error code does not teach or suggest asking for permission. Therefore, the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. fails to disclose the aforementioned elements of claim 30. Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness does not exist based on the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al. since all of the elements of claim 30 are not found in the combination of references. Applicants respectfully request the rejection to claim 30 be withdrawn and submit that claim 30 is allowable.

Claims 31 and 32 depend from claim 30, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Thus, claims 31 and 32 are allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 30.

Further, none of the cited references, including Mastrianni et al. and Sunder et al., disclose or suggest the specific combination of claim 31. For example, Sunder et al. does not disclose or suggest a method comprising manipulating a parameter using the error handling component in response to a user action associated with the error handling user interface. In Sunder et al., error codes are returned to the user upon a connection attempt. *Sunder et al.*, paragraph [0099]. Sunder et al. does not disclose the correction or change of a parameter value in response to a user action, but simply discloses the reporting of errors. As such, claim 31 is allowable for this additional reason.

Claims 7, 8, 20 and 21 are Allowable

The Office has rejected claims 7, 8, 20 and 21 on page 10 of the Office Action, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over Mastrianni in view of Evans, and in further view of United States Publication No. 20040148362 (Friedman). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

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Claims 1 and 14 have been shown to be allowable. Friedman fails to disclose or suggest features of these claims not disclosed by the combination of Mastrianni et al. and Evans et al. Thus, Claims 7, 8, 20 and 21 are allowable at least by virtue of their dependency from Claims 1 and 14.

CONCLUSION

Applicants have pointed out specific features of the claims not disclosed, suggested, or rendered obvious by the references applied in the Office Action. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of each of the objections and rejections, as well as an indication of the allowability of each of the pending claims.

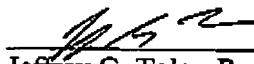
Any changes to the claims in this amendment, which have not been specifically noted to overcome a rejection based upon the prior art, should be considered to have been made for a purpose unrelated to patentability, and no estoppel should be deemed to attach thereto.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below if such a call would in any way facilitate allowance of this application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number 50-2469.

Respectfully submitted,

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